

The Kansas News.

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EMPORIA, KANZAS:

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1857.

Election of Delegates to the State Nominating Convention.

On Saturday next, the 11th inst., the people will be called upon in their primary assemblies, to elect persons to represent them in the State Nominating Convention, to be held at Topeka, on the 15th inst. The voice of the 6th District has already been heard in unequivocal tones, expressing the wish of its citizens, to have those holding office in the government of the people, proceed to fulfill the obligations imposed upon them by the trust they placed in their hands. We have no fears but what they will be true to the position then occupied.

The people of Kansas ought no longer to allow an infamous usurpation to hold even the shadow of authority within her borders. The wisdom of the non-recognition of that authority policy, pursued by the Free State party, no one will now question. Our only true, legitimate and honorable ground of adjustment is on that basis, and it is to be gained only by adherence to the State Organization, which was the offspring of the popular will, and therefore the true exponent of the Sovereign People. No man who has read the history of his country, will, except for interested motives, question the right of the people to form a State Government whenever they may see fit. Even Walker and Stanton acknowledge this right, and their efforts at Topeka and Big Springs were meant to show that there were other means to accomplish the object for which the people are seeking.

We have always advocated and firmly believe, that the moment a majority of the people of Kansas say, in terms as plain and direct as pure Anglo-Saxon can make them, that the Territorial Usurpation shall no longer breathe the breath of life in their midst; that they intend to exercise the functions of government for themselves, and not allow Missouri, nor the South, through its Federal tools, to control in any degree their affairs; and that they intend to put the government which they have chosen under the Topeka Constitution, into living and efficient operation; that, at that moment, and not till then, will this question be settled, and peace smile upon the swelling, flower-broidered prairies of our lovely State. We believe that time has come, and that a large majority of the people now demand of those they have and shall place in positions of trust, to proceed to do their duty, their whole duty—and they, the people, will stand by them in the discharge of it. The people unmistakably demanded of the General Assembly, just passed away, the passage of all laws necessary for them to organize under in their towns and counties. That body, through the influence of a few designing men, proved recreant to their trust, and the solemn obligations its members took upon themselves, they never fulfilled.

Citizens of Kansas, see to it that in the nominations to be made next Saturday, you send only such men to Topeka as will vote for the nomination of men to fill the vacancies in the State offices, who will do their duty regardless of consequences. We stand in perilous times, and none are fit to serve the people who will not fulfill their best.

The Convention to be held at Topeka on the 15th inst., is to be one of the most important ones ever held in Kansas. There are positions of trust to be filled, and it behooves all to have a voice in the nominations. Citizens of Kansas! Ye who have been here in her hour of peril! toiling, suffering, hoping in her behalf, it is your duty, as well as privilege, to be heard at this juncture. The thousands who this Spring have made their homes in Kansas, have also a duty to perform. You know the history of the past. You come to our prairies with the warm life-blood throbbing indignantly at the wrongs we have been, and still are, enduring. You are denied all right to a voice in the affairs of government by the usurping power of Slavery, or National Democracy, and it is yours to be heard fully and openly in the people's organization. The freemen of Kansas, who for two years past have struggled for your liberty, equally with their own, demand of you to come forward and let your voice be heard. A little longer and a full triumph will be ours. The foe are flying in disorder; their cohorts are broken, their arms lie by the roadside, and their banners are trailing in the dust. So perish all the enemies of the right. Remember, "THE PEOPLE ALWAYS CONQUER," and we shall, if true to ourselves, the teachings of the past and hopes of the future, be admitted into the Union as a FREE and SOVEREIGN STATE, under the Topeka Constitution. There are difficulties to overcome—it is yours to remove them. Be on hand on Saturday, the 11th inst., at the District Convention to be held at Emporia. Let there be a large attendance, and let us send to Topeka, men of backbone, nerve and intelligence.

How is it?

Will the Kansas Leader please inform us of the result of the election held in or near Centropolis, last month, for delegates to the Bogus Constitutional Convention? Who voted, and who were elected as Delegates?

The official returns of the recent election for Judges of the Supreme Court in Michigan, show a Republican vote of 50,912, and a Democratic vote of 39,052.

The Election Law.

It may not be known to all our readers that the election to be held in October next, for Territorial Delegates to Congress, and also for a new Territorial Legislature, is to be governed by an election law framed by the bogus legislature, and not by the organic act. We expect to be able to obtain a certified copy of that law, which we shall lay before our readers as soon as we do. Meantime we shall state its chief features briefly. It takes the late partial and infamous census as the basis of apportionment for the representatives. This is feature number one. It is sufficient in itself to damn the whole thing. By it our community is completely cut out of representation, as is the whole Neosho valley. In the following counties no census was taken: Breckenridge, Madison, Greenwood, Godfrey, Wilson, Woodson, Weller, Coffey, Shawnee, Franklin, Anderson, Allen, Dorn, Hunter, Butler, Wise, Davies and Richardson. That is one half of the whole settled portion of the Territory. When we add to these the portions north of the Kansas river that are left off, we get almost two thirds of the whole settled portion of Kansas.

Now what is Gov. Walker going to do? We want no humbug about "fair elections," in general terms. Will he make an apportionment of representatives according to that wicked law, and that wicked census under it? In a very short time he must make that apportionment. If he supposes that any portion of the American people will tolerate such a monstrous lie is mistaken. We do not see that it requires any great effort on his part to step behind such a weak kneed and palpable fraud. If he cannot do that we certainly have no use for him.

And in this connection let us appeal to our eager brethren and friends who happen to live in more favored portions of the Territory. Ten thousand voters in the valleys of the Osage and Neosho appeal to you not to recognize in terms an iniquity that disfranchises them. They appeal to your sense of justice and to the common interest by which we are impelled. We claim that we have a right to a voice in the elections. By making a qualification of time the elective franchise is restricted to a few, and those few dictate the future interests of the remainder. This feature is not only unjust but it is in violation of the organic act. There is another feature which is in violation of the organic act, persons of foreign birth, who have filed their declaration to become citizens of the United States, are allowed to vote. This election law of the bogus legislature steps in and says they shall not. Nearly all the German settlers are Free State men, and it is thus designed to cut them off.

There are other features. The election law framed at the Shawnee Mission is incorporated into this second bogus act. That law made the payment of tax a qualification for a voter. That clause is still in force. Now the people of a Territory have never before been called on to support a Territorial government, and it may be set down as incontrovertible that the people of Kansas will never pay those bogus taxes.

Again, that election is to be held by these bogus officers. We are a Republican people and claim the right to elect our own county officers, justices of the peace, &c. In the first place, this a despotism we won't submit to. In the second place, we have no faith in these men. Had they been honest men they never would have assumed these offices at the bidding of a bogus legislature, or any legislature. They have wilfully conspired to cheat the people once, and we shall have no faith in them. The people have none.

Shall we go into that Fall election? Under such a regulation we cannot. We, of course, cannot, and we implore others not to do so. If the Governor will issue a proclamation; have a new census, and have a fair election, with judges of election chosen by the people, and conducted under the provisions of the organic act, it would be different. Our portion of the Territory registers a solemn oath against any party that will presume thus to form a Territorial, or any other government, cutting us off.

If the Governor, or the Free State party, or any other power in the Territory strong enough to do it, will guarantee us a fair voice we shall be heard from. We will not accept a wishy-washy proposition to elect representatives, and send them up to be accepted or rejected by the representatives elected under the apportionment. Our representatives are as much entitled to sit in judgement on them as they are on ours. Besides, we want an equal representation, and we want those we elect to have a right to their seats. Representatives of the people have been kicked out of pretended legislative bodies in Kansas before. We will buy no "pig in the poke." FAIR PLAY, or NO PLAY is our motto.

The Census.

Under late act of the State legislature the Marshals, and their deputies, are busy taking the census. As these men have little more than a consciousness of doing their duty for their trouble, they should be facilitated in their work by all possible means. Let all assist in making out the census. They carry a memorial to Congress for the Topeka Constitution. Let all who are in favor of a Free State sign that memorial as it will be regarded as a test on the slavery question. The election for State officers and a State Legislature is to be held on the first Monday in August. The people in the different townships are to elect their own judges of election, (on the morning of election.) That is fair. Let all fair men pitch in.

The N. Y. Times' Kansas Correspondent.

The following extract is from a letter from Gov. Walker's and the Times' Special correspondent, dated at Leocompton, June 3rd: "Next, as to the relative strength and prospects of the different political parties. We are no longer divided, as I have said, into Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery—in other words, we no longer rally bodily under one or other of the cries of 'Topeka Constitution,' or 'Bogus Legislature.' Between these immense extremes has sprung up a numerous, powerful, intelligent and determined middle party—a *judic militans*, as the French would say—not absolutely committed to either; a party which will vote against the Pro-Slavery party for a Free State and beat them, and vote against the Anti-Slavery party in recognition of and obedience to the laws, and beat them likewise. And this is the party with whom the settlement of the Kansas question must ultimately rest."

The wilful ignorance shown in the above may, perhaps, be somewhat excused, when it is seen that it was written before the late Bogus Election. There is, and never has been, but one party in Kansas, and that is the Free State men, enrolled under that banner upon which is inscribed the "Topeka Constitution," and, "No recognition of the Territorial Usurpation." There has been a faction, calling itself the Pro-Slavery party, which, in the Territory, has scarcely had an existence; deriving its importance and power only from Missouri support and the aid of the General Government. There is yet another faction, which is the "powerful middle party" spoken of in the above extract, composed of the disappointed office seekers and politicians, from the ranks of Free State and Pro Slavery alike. This party is the instrument by which Walker expects to accomplish his purpose of making Kansas a Democratic, Pro-Slavery State, and the prospect of his accomplishing that object by its aid, may be understood when the returns of the late election are examined.

In Leocompton, Leavenworth, and at other points, this faction had a ticket for Delegates, under title of "Union Democrats," in opposition to the Ultras, or "National Democrats," and the whole number of votes it polled out of the 1800 cast in the Territory, might amount to 250, but we doubt its reaching that number. Talk of a party after such a stupendous "fizzle."

We speak confidently for the Southern half of Kansas, when we say that of the 20,000 freemen to be found in it, there is not, nor ever will be, any party worthy of the name, which does not hold to the Topeka Constitution, and which will not resist to the bitter end; the foul and infamous usurpation of Missouri, and the blood stained and tyrannical enactments framed by it. We intend to be admitted into the Union under the Topeka Constitution, and we shall be, in spite of the schemes of Walker and his "powerful, intelligent and determined" middle party."

A New Slave State.

A rumor is going the rounds of the press, to the effect that Gov. Walker came to Kansas with a project for dividing it into two States, making of the southern part and the Indian Territory a Slave, and of the northern half a Democratic Free State. If the "Pacifist" has not already received such a severe shock to his preconceived notions of Kansas as to induce him to abandon that scheme, it is time that he begun to learn his folly.

We wonder what the men of south-eastern Kansas, whose homes have been made desolate, whose fields have been laid waste and whose lives have been in constant jeopardy from the minions of slavery for the last two years, would say, if such a precious piece of villainy was proposed to them? What would the ten thousand voters living in the Neosho and Osage Valleys who are disfranchised by the operation of the Bogus Census Act say? No! No! Gov. Walker, you have come upon the stage too late in the day to succeed in the execution of any such plan. A word in your private ear and then you will better understand our position. The mass of the people residing south of the Kansas River, are the most determined, radical and intelligent of the whole population of our State. We speak by the book, for we have travelled much over Kansas, and know the above assertion to be true. Contrary to the rule in every other western State, the southern part of ours will be the Anti-Slavery stronghold.

Southward the emigration is destined to take its way, and a glance at our geographical position will illustrate our meaning. "He who runs may read," and we think that Gov. Walker if he stays a month longer in Kansas will find that he can learn other ideas besides those that appear in his inaugural.

The Land Sales.

The sale of the Iowa Indian trust lands passed off quietly. There was but a small quantity of land in that tract. It was bought chiefly by squatters, at the appraised price. Not more than a tenth part of it fell into the hands of speculators and that was of the poorest quality and they had to pay from \$3.50 to \$5.00 per acre for it.

So far as the Wen and Peoria land sales have progressed the same thing is observable. Speculators will get but a small quantity, and that will be the refused portion. If land sales in Kansas result in the future as they have in the past there will be no large tracts of unoccupied and unimproved land to cumber the advance of civilization. We are glad of this. The money brought here by speculators, to government land sales, can do us no good, and it might as well be taken back. For density of settlements, and consequent wealth, Kansas bids fair to outstrip all her sisters of the west.

Honor the Glorious Dead.

The body of Major Hoyt was exhumed on Tuesday, the 23d ult., from its temporary resting place, on Rock Creek, and brought into Lawrence with military honors. The Oread Guards, with the Lawrence Brass Band, were in attendance, and the Rev. Mr. Loryer preached an appropriate discourse to a large congregation at the Unitarian church, after which the body, attended by a large concourse of citizens, was conveyed to the cemetery, where it was placed between the resting places of the gallant Snow and the ill-fated BARBER. Our readers will remember that Major Hoyt was cowardly assassinated last summer by members of a Pro-slavery band congregated on Washington creek. With his never flagging zeal and bravery he volunteered to visit the encampment at Saunders' Fort, to ascertain if they were predatory band. The result is known. He was followed from the camp and shot down in cold blood, while wholly unarmed. His body was thrown in a hole dug on the prairie, two miles west of Washington Creek, after his face was covered deeply with caustic, so that his identity might be lost. He was found there by a party of Free State men who were searching for him and carried to their camp on Rock Creek, where being put in a box prepared for the purpose, he was hastily buried, while the company prepared to march on the murderers' lurking place. So perished DAVID STARR HOYT, formerly of Deerfield, Mass., one of the most devoted, brave and heroic of the many noble men whose lives have been sacrificed on the bloody altar of Slavery. His name will be revered equally with the Patriots of '76, and his body now lies in fitting companionship with BARBER, JONES, STEWART and SNOWBEE, who also gave their lives for the same noble purpose. Blessed be their memories. They died that in their death we might be made free.

Fatal Affray.

We learn the following particulars of a fatal affray at Leavenworth on the day of election for Delegates to the constitutional convention. The names of the parties we have not been able to learn, one of them being the Clerk of Judge Leocompton's court, and the other a former resident of that city, who two years ago was tarred, feathered, and sent down the Missouri River at the instigation of the first named. The latter individual was standing at the polls in company with another person, when the Clerk came along and recognized his former victim, and turning to a companion, exclaimed, "By God, there's that d-d Abolitionist we sent down the river." The "d-d Abolitionist" replied by an oath, and quick as thought drew a sword from a cane in his hand and pierced the clerk through the bowels. The weapon went in on one side and came out on the other. A great excitement immediately ensued; the pro-slavery men rallying, threatened vengeance on the assailant, and were preparing to lynch him, when he was rescued from their hands by the Free State citizens, and placed in the custody of the proper authorities. We wonder whether Leocompton or a packed jury will convict this person, after the late acquittal of Fugit?

Gov. Walker an Abolitionist.

The Pro-Slavery allies of the Governor are growing restive under the teachings of the "Pacifist." Mr. Walker advocates strenuously, for his own purposes and as a popular move, the submission of the Constitution to be framed by the Bogus Convention to the popular vote. This does not suit the views of the Leocompton faction and as a consequence their Governor is falling into bad odor.

No one who is at all acquainted with Walker's antecedents will doubt his pro-slavery proclivities, yet the ultras have already branded him as an Abolitionist. We understand Judge Cato and others of that "ilk," are very bitter in their denunciations of his course. After his Big Spring speech, on his arrival at Leocompton he was waited upon by a number of the prominent men and informed that his policy was decidedly objectionable, and that their Constitution would never be submitted to the people.

Slavery is an inexorable master and proceeds logically to the consummation of its purpose. It allows no compromise and those who do not endorse its policy to the fullest extent, are counted among its enemies. Would it not be well for the friends of Freedom to learn from its opponent and while allowing perfect toleration, reduce the contest to a struggle between the absolute right and the absolute wrong?

"Col." Attorney General WEER challenged SMITH, senior, because he was a gray headed man, and was opposed to duelling. He dodges a war-like message from SMITH, junior, in the most "conservative" style. Hurrah for the gallant "Col." WEER.

Another "jewel," as Paddy would say, came very near coming off between "Col." STRINGFELLOW and Capt. JENKINS. It was a desperate looking affair and might have been dreadful, only STRINGFELLOW wouldn't fight. This fellow JENKINS, is a Palmetto brick of some grit. He is "Southern" all over, and as hot as red pepper. He had his ears frozen off on his way to the bogus legislature last winter, but still cocks his chin defiantly at the "North."

We publish this week the two most important Acts passed by the late Legislature at its session just held at Topeka.

In pursuance of the requirements of the Census Acts, the Marshals are now engaged in taking the census and circulating the Memorial to Congress for admission into the Union under the Topeka Constitution.

Almost a Duel.

The correspondence published below grew out of the following interesting episode. At the meeting at Big Springs, on the 10th ult., after the adjournment, a number of persons, prominent men of both parties, assembled in the Hotel. Discussion ran high, and among others, Wm. Weer, the U. S. Attorney for the Territory, was very bitter in his denunciations of the citizens of Lawrence, denouncing them as mobocrats, &c. Among other things he asserted in a very offensive manner "that the Free State men of Kansas were cowards." Judge Smith replied that "they never run except after their enemies." Mr. Weer repeated the offensive remark, on which the Judge told him that "if he meant that seriously, he was a d-d liar." Mr. Weer replied "that he would not have made that remark if he had not been an old man," to which the Judge's instant rejoinder was, "I will throw off twenty years of my age if that will suit you." Mr. Weer—"You are surrounded by your friends, sir, or else you would not have dared to say so." Well, sir, remarked the old man, his face flushing with crimson, "Come out on the prairie, away from all our friends, if you want to test me." The friends of both parties interfered, and Mr. Weer demanding to know where the Judge lived, and receiving the prompt answer, "The Morrow House, Lawrence, where you will find me always."

For several days nothing was heard of the redoubtable Mr. Weer, (who, by the way, has always professed to be Free State in politics,) and it was supposed that like the famous Bob Acres, "his courage had oozed out of his finger ends," when on the 19th ult., Judge Smith received the following letter:

[No. 1.]

WHITNEY HOUSE, LAWRENCE, K. T.,

June 19th, 1857.

HON. GEORGE W. SMITH—Sir: At an assemblage of citizens of Kansas, at the Big Springs, on the 10th inst., certain insulting expressions were used by you toward myself, which imperatively require notice at my hands. Unavoidable engagements have, up to this date, prevented earlier attention thereto. Availing myself of this, the first opportunity, I have now to request a retraction of the language used by you upon that occasion. My friend, Mr. Boling, will receive any communication you may deem proper to make.

Respectfully your ob't serv't,

WM. WEER.

[No. 2.]

MORROW HOUSE, LAWRENCE, June 19, '57.

WM. WEER, Esq.—Sir: Your note of to-day is received. I have to say that on the occasion referred to in your note, the language used by me was a fitting reply to your conversation, and until your charges are withdrawn, I have no retraction to make, and stand ready to prove the truth of my assertion. Respectfully your ob't serv't,

G. W. SMITH.

[No. 3.]

WHITNEY HOUSE, LAWRENCE, June 19th, '57.

HON. GEORGE W. SMITH—Sir: Your note of to-day is just received, stating in answer to my note of same date, that "on the occasion referred to in your (my) note, the language used by me (yourself) was a fitting reply to your (my) conversation, and until your (my) charges are withdrawn, I (you) have no retraction to make." In reply I have to state that I am conscious of having made no "charges," and that consequently, if you "have no retraction to make," I must demand that you name a friend to settle, in conjunction with Mr. Boling, the matter in controversy between us.

Respectfully your ob't serv't,

WM. WEER.

[No. 4.]

MORROW HOUSE, June 20, '57.

WM. WEER, Esq.—Sir: In answer to your second note, I have only to say, if it is intended as the preliminary to a hostile meeting, although I stand ready and willing at all times to protect and defend my person against assault from any quarter, which you will know, yet, having been a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of Kansas, which, as well as the laws of the United States, prohibits duelling, I cannot, if there were no other reasons, consent to a violation of the laws of my country; besides, I have always deemed duelling a relic of a barbarous age, resorted to only by cowards, which, in this enlightened land, is repudiated and frowned down by every good citizen, patriot and Christian.

Respectfully your ob't serv't,

GEO. W. SMITH.

This closes the correspondence so far as the Judge is concerned, no answer having been received to the above expressive note, but the affair is not likely to terminate here. G. W. Smith, Jr., well known in Kansas as one of the most daring defenders of her liberties, has written the following notes to Mr. Weer, to which that valiant gentleman has returned no answer:

[No. 5.]

LAWRENCE, KANZAS, June 20, '57.

WM. WEER, Esq.—Sir: Although an entire stranger to you, yet the controversy between my father and yourself, induces me to make an inquiry of you, and to solicit an immediate reply to your hands. I desire to know what remark you made which, when made, caused my father to offer the affront to you. I request an answer to this note at your earliest convenience. It may be as well to say to you, Sir, that my father knows nothing of my addressing you.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, &c.,

G. W. SMITH, Jr.,
Capt. Ranger Battalion, Free State Forces.

[No. 6.]

LAWRENCE, KANZAS, June 22, '57.

WM. WEER, Esq.—Sir: You said at the Big Springs that "the Free State men of Kansas were all cowards." If you gave it as your opinion, you must be a fool; if you made it as an assertion, you were upon that occasion the author and utterer of a base and cowardly lie. And as I, sir, had not the honor to occupy a seat in the assembly that framed the Constitution of Kansas, and as I have not always deemed duelling the relic of a barbarous age, therefore you will place me under great obligations to you, if you will confer upon me the same favors that you have been so lavish of toward my father.

I am, sir, very respectfully &c.,

G. W. SMITH, Jr.,
Capt. Ranger Battalion, Free State Forces.

Mr. Weer in the Leocompton Union, we perceive, denies having used the offensive language imputed to him. There were those present whose word we would take quicker than Mr. Weer's, and the truth of the statement does not depend upon Judge Smith alone. If Smith, Jr., ever gets a chance, the brave insulter of a courageous people and challenger of a grey headed old man, will learn that he cannot do either with impunity.

Summary of News.

The great tunnel on the Iron Mountain railroad in Missouri has just been completed. It is 800 feet long, eighteen feet wide and fifteen feet high.

The Cheyennes attacked an emigrant train on the Republican fork of the Kansas river a few weeks ago, and killed several persons, besides plundering it. Several hundred of that war-like tribe are out on a war party. They have been ranging from the head waters of Blue river, to Smoky Hill. Col. SUMNER and Major SNOWBEE are after them with 1200 dragoons, but it is thought that the Indians have slipped through the military net and got on this side. It is time these fellows had a check, at the same time we feel satisfied that the troops are in command of more humane officers than Gen. HARNET.

On the 14th ult., the following singular phenomenon appeared at Utica, N. Y.:

A tunnel shaped, black and moving body of a nebulous character made its appearance in the outskirts of the city, and moved easterly, making a horrible buzzing, rumbling noise. It appeared suspended in the atmosphere, and struck the ground several times, once near the dwelling of a Mr. Root, near Deerfield and five miles north of Utica, destroying the house and causing the death of his wife and son. It then made a descent upon the barn of a Mr. Nathan Ball, long, and ripped up the structure and scattered it.

Sir George Gore and suite, who returned to St. Louis on the 12th ult., from a year's hunting expedition at the head waters of the Missouri, reports that the country was never in a worse condition respecting the Indians. The Santees and Sioux were committing atrocities against the whites and since the removal of the troops from Forts Randall and Lookout, the Indians in the neighborhood have assumed a hostile attitude. A party of troops have marched against the Santees.

HON. DANIEL CLARK.—This gentleman, who has just been elected to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of New Hampshire, to fill the term made vacant by the death of Mr. Bell, has been for several years a leading member of the bar of that State. His place of residence is Manchester. He was formerly a Whig. He is in the prime of his life, is a tall, thin, spare man, the style of oratory is that of the Hon. Rufus Choate.

The Mexican Mails bring accounts of the capture and execution of the 150 California filibusters, who made a foray into Sonora lately. They seized the town of Cabacon, where on the 1st of April, they were besieged; after two days hard fighting, the houses in which they were, took fire, the powder exploded and the filibusters were all killed but 59, who with their commander, Capt. Crabbe, surrendered and were afterwards executed on the 9th of April.

Gen. Herran, the New Granadian Minister has for some time been concocting with other foreign ministers, a scheme to obtain a certain number of European officers, principally those belonging to the corps of engineers, and a standing army is to be organized on the Isthmus of Panama with the approbation and concurrence of the great European powers.

Mayor Wood of New York has at last "caved in." After having brought the city into a state of anarchy, and placed himself in open rebellion to the State authority, this would-be Napoleon gave way and allowed himself to be arrested, when informed by Gen. Sanford and others that the whole force of the 1st Division should be employed to arrest him. Fernando the 1st has run his career of mimic autocracy, and it will doubtless be long ere the people will give him a second chance to plunge the city into confusion.

At Florence, Nebraska, seven men were lately condemned to death by Judge Lynch, for the crime of jumping claims. Ropes were procured, and but for the intercession of the father of one and the wives and sisters of the others the sentence would have been carried into execution. A number of the mob made fiery speeches in favor of the execution, but finally the counsels of mercy prevailed. Three of the prisoners were allowed to remain and the other four were taken across the river into Iowa, and told if ever found in Nebraska again, they would be hung.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—A telegraphic dispatch has been received from Emory Porter, accepting one of the vacant Utah judgeships. He is a member of Congress from Ohio. The other has been offered to Mr. Ekel of Indiana, who will probably accept. It is uncertain whether Judge Scales, now here, will return to the territory. A well founded report assigns Thomas H. Dunn of Mississippi, as marshal of Utah. Col. Cummings will again be tendered the governorship and his acceptance is considered certain.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—This morning a four United States deputy Marshals were arresting a fugitive and his wife the slave stabbed J. C. Elliott, one of the Marshals with a long sword knife, whereupon another deputy shot the slave in the abdomen four times.

The negroes were taken into custody.—The Marshal's wound is dangerous, that of the negro is thought to be mortal. The affray occurred in a room on Vine street, near the post office, where the negroes were secreted.

HALIFAX, June 16.—The Europa arrived this morning with dates to the 16th inst.—three days later.

Sales of cotton for the week 40,000 bales. Breadstuffs very dull, and qualities slightly declined excepting corn which is quiet, although quotations are barley maintained. Provisions quiet—market generally unchanged.

The steamship India arrived out on the 4th. The news is meagre.

The Niagara has gone to Portsmouth for alterations.

The riots at Belgium have ceased, and the country is quiet.

Manchester market was interrupted by holidays.